

## PLOT TO DISCOURAGE U. S. TROOPS BARED

Saulsbury Says Germans and  
Pacifists Spread False  
Death Reports.

## KAINER NOW TOTTERING

Foe Trying to Avert Inevitable  
Disaster, Sena-  
tor Asserts.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—An insidious  
German and pacifist propaganda is  
under way in America to make Ameri-  
can soldiers believe that certain death  
awaits them in France, and this is being  
undertaken by circulating greatly ex-  
aggerated statements of the casualties  
among the soldiers of America's allies  
fighting in France. This statement was  
made tonight by Senator William Sauls-  
bury of Delaware, a member of the Sen-  
ate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Saulsbury asserted that the  
official figures show that French losses  
for the last six months of 1916 were only  
1.28 per cent. of the men engaged and  
that during the first five months of the  
war, when the casualties were at their  
highest figure, they amounted to only  
1.11 per cent.

"Certainly no one minimizes the dan-  
gers incurred in warfare at the present  
time," the Senator said, "but the losses  
are no greater now than they were in  
warfare years ago, and due to the care  
and preparation taken before the men  
of our allies now go into battle they  
are reduced to a minimum. Only 26 per  
cent. of the actual casualties reported  
cause deaths and the deaths from  
wounds are only 11 in 1,000."

Senator Saulsbury referred to a letter  
recently published in a medical journal  
signed "Pacifist" in which it was stated  
that 60,000 British physicians had been  
killed in the war. As a matter of fact  
he pointed out there have been only  
12,000 medical men in the British army  
and all told, and the lives of these men  
lost as the result of wounds received in  
battle have totalled only 159 since the  
beginning of the war.

## SOFT PEDAL ON WAR FINANCING URGED

Lack of Perspective Shown,  
Says Financier of World-  
wide Repute.

## PRESENT PACE TOO SWIFT

Problem May Be Taken Up by  
Cabinet on Return of  
McAdoo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Transcending  
in importance all other questions now  
under discussion here is the future  
financing of the world war by this coun-  
try and its allies. With the return of  
Secretary McAdoo this week to the cap-  
ital there is reason to believe that this  
question will engross the attention of  
the Cabinet prior to being taken up by  
all of the Allies.

What has brought this question up-  
permost at this time is the opinion  
which has been offered by some of the  
leading financiers of this country, upon  
some of whom it is known the Adminis-  
tration is relying for much advice  
these days, that the United States cannot  
indefinitely make expenditures on the  
present scale and that it has already  
shown a lack of perspective in the  
huge expenditures to which it stands  
committed.

To put it perhaps more plainly the  
question which has been brought to the  
consideration of the Administration by  
some financiers is the question of the  
conference in this: "Can the United  
States continue to raise money for itself  
and the Allies on the scale called for  
by the present program and the war  
and the year after should the war last  
so long, and if not where shall the cuts  
be made?"

With the United States Treasury vir-  
tually controlling world finance at the  
present time, America's answer to this  
question may have the most vital bear-  
ing on the whole future plans of the  
Allies. The statement was made today  
to THE SUN correspondent by one  
financier of worldwide eminence, that  
in his opinion the soft pedal would have  
to be applied to some of the war projects  
and that America's part in the war  
would have to be concentrated on fewer  
projects than have been mapped out in  
the first enthusiasm of entering the  
conflict.

The policy that the nation is pursuing  
was likened by this authority to a  
family buying a lot on which to build  
and purchasing all the furniture and  
fixtures for the structure while the  
foundation was being laid. The finances  
of the nation and the world, it was in-  
sisted, would not permit carrying  
through successfully such a programme  
with respect to America's participation  
in the war.

From some quarters lately has come  
the suggestion that the sums being given  
the Allies should be curtailed. But there  
is great doubt in the minds of many  
who are considering the whole problem  
whether the allied cause would not be  
better served by continuing these loans  
to the Allies and making whatever cuts  
are necessary in some of our own ex-  
penditures.

The time has arrived and is more  
than ripe in the opinion of this financier  
and others advising the Treasury De-  
partment for a thorough visualization of  
the whole situation, taking into account  
what the United States hopes to accom-  
plish and the resources at hand with  
which to accomplish it.

The lack of a thorough comprehension  
of what is being undertaken and what  
it will cost was illustrated by the fact  
that the first estimate of the expendi-  
tures of the Government for the fiscal  
year of its participation in the war was  
placed at \$3,500,000,000. Exclusive of  
loans to the Allies (it now develops that  
it will run more than \$10,000,000,000).

There has been, in the opinion of some  
observers, an apparent lack of system  
and proper regard for perspective.  
Hospitals for the care of convalescent  
soldiers are now being erected, although  
the bulk of the American forces will not  
be out of training for months.

This whole question has been taken  
up in informal conferences at the Treas-  
ury Department, but in the absence of  
Secretary McAdoo the question is it  
understood, has not yet come before the  
Cabinet in concrete form.

"Up to the present—and there is no  
official indication of a change in the  
system—each executive department of  
the Government in need of money has  
gone to the Secretary of the Treasury  
with requests for money and without  
attempt at coordination.

## 2,000 KILLED IN LONDON AIR RAIDS

Let U. S. Strike Before Ger-  
mans or We Are Lost,  
Dr. Powell Says.

## RECORD IN ATROCITIES

President of Hobart Tells of  
French Towns Sacked and  
Women Outraged.

In London more than 2,000 persons  
have been killed by bombs from German  
Zeppelins in the last few months, an  
unreported British battleship has been  
destroyed, French villages and towns  
recently evacuated by German troops  
have been sacked by German troops  
and American newspapers are not print-  
ing even meagre details of Teutonic  
frivolities. These are some of the  
things President Lyman Powell of Hobart  
College revealed at St. George's  
Church yesterday morning.

President Powell has just returned  
France and such a visit in England  
and France, where he was sent to in-  
vestigate conditions, as representative  
of the Presidents Association of Colleges  
and Universities of the United States.  
While there he was in conference with  
leading educators and statesmen, editors  
and army officials of both countries.

## Bids U. S. Strike First.

"The need for an effective army to  
protect America from such atrocious  
conquest as I have just seen in northern  
France and such air raiding as I have  
witnessed in and about London now is  
the most imperative thing in the history  
of this country," said he. "The army  
that go 'over there' and strike before  
the army from 'over there' gets an op-  
portunity to come over here, or we are  
lost."

"If you people here could see half of  
what I have seen in two months! If  
you could see with your own eyes the  
terrible conditions—for only a day—the  
question in your minds would not be  
how much money you could spend for  
liberty bonds or contribute to the Red  
Cross, but how little you could live on  
so that you could give all the rest you  
have to these causes."

"Zeppelin raids over London are far  
more disastrous than we in America  
have any idea of. The newspapers print  
scarcely a tenth of the truth about them.  
Not a few hundred lives have been  
lost in the last few months, but at least  
2,000 lives. And the worse part of it to  
me—the hardest part for me to under-  
stand until I became convinced through  
personal investigation—is that the ob-  
ject of the raiders is the principal hos-  
pital in any neighborhood."

## New Raiders Speed Marvels.

Dr. Powell told of a new airplane  
which is said to be under construction  
in Germany and which will develop from  
180 to 200 miles an hour. He did not  
see one of the machines, he said, but  
knew for a fact that the French army of-  
ficials credited the story.

Shortly before leaving Paris Dr.  
Powell met Field Marshal Joffre, who  
had just returned from his visit to  
America. The hero of the Marne sent  
this message:

"Tell the people of New York that  
my experience was the experience of my  
life, and the treatment I received in  
their city will do more than historians  
will ever record to cement the friend-  
ship of the countries."

Dr. Powell supplemented his address  
later by describing the fate which be-  
fell the town of Chauny, in the Aisne  
department, France. The little city, he  
said, was of 10,000 inhabitants and al-  
most from the time of its founding, in  
1664, had been the centre of glass man-  
ufacture. It came into the hands of the  
Teutons in the course of their inva-  
sion, but last June or July they evacu-  
ated it.

"The Germans were not content with  
the misery they already had caused,"  
said he. "First they dismantled the  
glass factories, then they herded all the  
young women and young men into a  
parking space and selected the young  
men for service of one sort or another  
behind the lines. Then they turned the  
young women, according to rank in  
beauty. The highest official chose the  
fairest as his servant, the next highest  
officers made their selections, and finally  
the common soldiers took their pick. At

the time I arrived in Chauny only 200  
of the original 10,000 inhabitants were  
left, and these were old men and  
women.

## LA FOLLETTE IN HOT DENIAL.

Senator Says He Hasn't Obstructed  
the Liberty Loan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator La  
Follette to-day characterized as "men-  
dacious and libellous" the published  
statement that certain of his speeches  
in the Senate during the debate on the  
war revenue bill were being wilfully  
circulated by him for the purpose and  
with the result of obstructing the second  
Liberty Loan sale.

"It is true," he said, "that in de-  
bating one of my amendments before  
the Senate September 7 for the sole  
purpose of persuading Senators to sup-  
port the amendment I referred to the  
influence which the refusal of Con-  
gress properly to tax wealth might have  
on the next bond sale. It is all em-  
braced in a single paragraph of thirty-  
three lines."

"No part of this paragraph, or the  
speech of which it was a part, and no  
reference to it, or the preparation  
with which it deals, is included in any  
of three pamphlets distributed on the  
revenue bill, or in any other matter  
or thing which I have written or spoken  
upon that measure."

## Prohibition Closes a Jail.

VACUOLVER, N. C., Oct. 21.—So marked  
has become the decrease in minor crimes  
and especially drunkenness, since the  
advent of prohibition in this State, that  
the need for an auxiliary jail has ceased  
to exist. At the meeting of the board  
of police commissioners, Chief McRae  
recommended that the new police jail in  
Ward 7 be closed and the jailers and  
guards employed there be moved into  
police headquarters.

## UNCOVER I. W. W. PLOT.

Alleged Draft Evader Under Ar-  
rest as Conspirator.

HENRIETTA, Okla., Oct. 21.—A plot to  
precipitate a strike among coal miners

## GARFIELD TO ACT ON N. Y. COAL SITUATION

Hoarded Supplies May Be  
Seized and Distributed—  
Prosecutions Likely.

## Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Action on the  
coal situation in New York city is ex-  
pected early this week. Dr. Garfield,  
the Fuel Administrator, will return to  
Washington to-morrow and give his at-  
tention primarily to the reported coal  
shortage in New York. If the investiga-  
tion develops that there is no real short-  
age but that the inability to get coal  
results from hoarding on the part of  
the retailers and consumers there is  
reason to believe Dr. Garfield will in-  
voke the powers of requisitioning given  
him under the food and fuel act.

Dr. Garfield has consulted with At-  
torney-General Gregory as to the extent of  
his powers and will act with foreknowl-  
edge of what he may and may not do to  
compel an equitable distribution of coal  
to consumers. Officials of the Fuel Ad-  
ministration are inclining to the opinion  
that drastic action taken in some com-  
munity where hoarding is prevalent will  
provide a salutary object lesson for the  
rest of the country.

It was said tonight that the Fuel Ad-  
ministration might move to-morrow or  
Tuesday to abate the apparent shortage  
in New York. If conditions are as sur-  
mised from reports received here it is  
probable many stocks of coal will be  
requisitioned and parcelled out to con-  
sumers and that in flagrant cases of  
hoarding prosecutions will follow. Should  
the reports of hoarding prove unfounded  
the procedure will be merely to see that  
coal is diverted to New York in sufficient  
quantities to take care of the shortage.

## Political.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A plot to  
precipitate a strike among coal miners

Every package—every tablet of  
Genuine Aspirin bears

"The Bayer  
Cross—  
Your Guarantee  
of Purity"

There is  
and  
has been  
Only One  
True Aspirin

Bayer-Tablets of  
Aspirin

The trade-mark  
"Aspirin" (Reg. U. S.  
Pat. Off.) is a guar-  
antee that the mono-  
acetic acid in these  
tablets is of the re-  
liable Bayer manufac-  
ture.

In this district, said to have been di-  
rected from I. W. W. headquarters in  
Minneapolis, was declared to have been  
uncovered here to-day by the police, who  
arrested E. Ebert, alleged draft evader  
and I. W. W. organizer. A letter car-  
ried by Ebert and purporting to be from  
W. F. Neff, national secretary of the  
I. W. W., ordered him to make every  
effort to keep the miners from their  
work.

## \$2,500 THEFT FUGITIVE SEIZED

Louis Lees, 22, Escaped From De-  
fective on October 10.  
Louis Lees, 22 years old, of 47 Fourth  
avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yester-  
day by Detective Thomas Donahue from  
the First branch detective bureau.  
Some time ago Lees gave himself up  
to the police in Detroit, was arrested  
and brought to New York on a charge  
of grand larceny for having stolen  
\$2,500 worth of goods from Edward  
Abel, 58 Nassau street. On October 10  
he escaped from Detective Donahue in a  
pawshop at 129 Park Row while that  
officer was hunting up the stolen goods.  
Lees is now held awaiting trial.

## Political.

According to W. W. Melten, Chief of

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## Before Deciding On a Suit— Take a Look at Saks' Model No. 265 It's a Gem!

This is a suit for active New Yorkers, young  
in spirit or young in years, who would be cor-  
rectly tailored at moderate cost. Its graceful  
lines give an air of distinction such as only the  
best of tailoring can produce.

Shoulders are snug and the sleeves trim of  
line clear to the armhole; pockets aslant, patch,  
regular or welted; ticket pocket for those who  
want it, and lapels that roll with all the ease and  
grace characteristic of the highest priced mer-  
chant-tailored productions. From coat collar to  
pants cuffs it's a masterpiece in tailoring.

We can show you this model in a variety of  
woolens, patterns and colorings that are noth-  
ing short of extraordinary in number, and most  
remarkable for their tone and originality. And  
what we can show in Model No. 265 is truly  
typical of the Saks selections as a whole. Take  
a look—265 is a gem!

Priced: \$25 to \$45

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34th Street

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, beginning today, a remarkable

## Sale of 1058 Pairs of Men's Banister Shoes at \$8.45



These shoes are from our regular stock and  
were made in Newark, by James A. Banister  
& Co. They are the same shoes that are now  
being widely advertised around town as special  
value at \$9.50. They are good values at \$9.50,  
but at this special price of \$8.45 they are  
extraordinary.

All this season's models, with narrow, me-  
dium and semi-broad toe, made of selected  
Calfskin, Russia Calfskin, Vici Kid and Patent  
Leather. We'll fit you in any style you may  
select.  
Fifth Floor.

An attractive offering on the Main Floor

## Men's Worsted Union Suits Special at \$1.85

These are splendidly tailored union suits of  
pure worsted, made by a prominent manufact-  
urer who insists on a perfect-fitting garment.  
At \$1.85 they are most remarkable value.

## NEW DRAFT CLASSIFICATIONS.

THE new system of classifying drafted men, which divides the re-  
maining 9,000,000 registrants in the nation into five groups, an-  
nounced from Washington yesterday, is shown in the following  
schedule:

- CLASS I.**
1. Single man without dependent relatives.
  2. Married man (or widower with children) who habitually fails to support his family.
  3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
  4. Married man (or widower with children) not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.
  5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
  6. Unskilled laborer.
- CLASS II.**
1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence.
  2. Married man—no children—wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
  3. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
  4. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.
- CLASS III.**
1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
  2. Man with aged, infirm or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
  3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
  4. County or municipal officer.
  5. Firemen or policemen.
  6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories and navy yards.
  7. Necessary custom house clerk.
  8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
  9. Necessary employees in service of United States.
  10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
  11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
  12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or nation.
  13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
  14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.
- CLASS IV.**
1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
  2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
  3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
  4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.
- CLASS V.**
1. Officers of States or the United States.
  2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
  3. Students of divinity.
  4. Persons in military or naval service.
  5. Alien enemies.
  6. Persons morally unfit.
  7. Persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit.
  8. Licensed pilots.



## Ransom—or Swann?

Some men just go about their work, in  
public as in private business, without  
any press bureau or brass band. They  
are unwilling to do injustice to any man  
for the sake of personal glorification.

William L. Ransom is that kind of a  
man. He has done valiant service for the  
public in a big way. He has shown a  
remarkable ability to make legal ma-  
chinery yield real justice.

He accomplished big reforms in the  
City Court; for example, changes in cal-  
endar practice so as to secure prompt  
trials.

Oscar S. Straus, who as Chairman of  
the Public Service Commission sees  
Ransom's work day by day, says:

"Judge Ransom will go to the District Attorney's  
office splendidly equipped by experience, character and  
ability, and I know that he will give just the same kind of  
energetic, open-minded public service there as here, and  
put that office on a high plane of independence, humanity  
and aloofness from politics. He has the kind of vision  
and broad-mindedness which the office needs; he will  
make it genuinely devoted to the defense of human rights."

Men like Charles E. Hughes, David  
Leventritt, Wm. C. Breed, Timothy Healy,  
Adolph Lewisohn and Charles C. Bur-  
lingham joined recently in saying:

"Judge Ransom was selected on his record, which  
through ten years at the Bar of this City has proved him  
able, fair, independent, energetic—a public servant above  
fear and above reproach."

## How to Vote the Fusion Ticket

To vote for Mitchel and the  
entire Fusion Ticket, put a  
cross (X) alongside  
every Bull's Eye  
on the ballot.



Don't rub out or otherwise erase  
your ballot. If you make a  
mistake, return your ballot and  
ask for a new one. You are  
entitled to it.

## Keep Mitchel On the Job!

Give Mitchel a clean, fearless,  
independent District Attorney  
who will work with all the public  
authorities to make New York a  
better place to live in.

**Fusion Committee of 1917**

## Vote for the Fusion Board of Estimate:

Mitchel ..... for Mayor  
Prendergast ..... for Comptroller  
Adamson ..... Pres. Bd. Aldermen

Borough Presidents

Marks ..... Manhattan  
Pounds ..... Brooklyn  
Whittle ..... Bronx  
Cannon ..... Richmond  
Higbie ..... Queens